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The WHEAT SITUATION

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In this issue:
Rice Situation and Outlook

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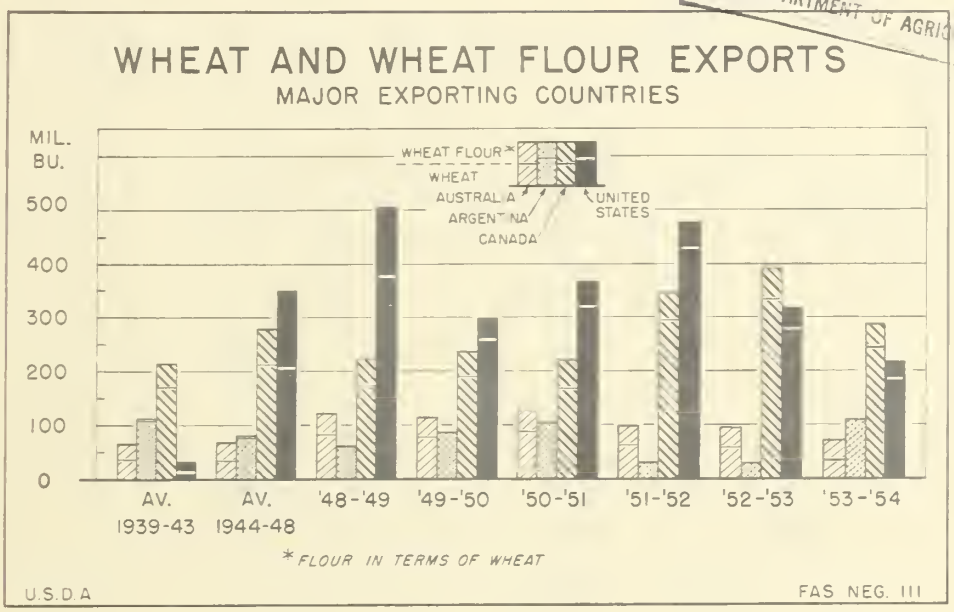
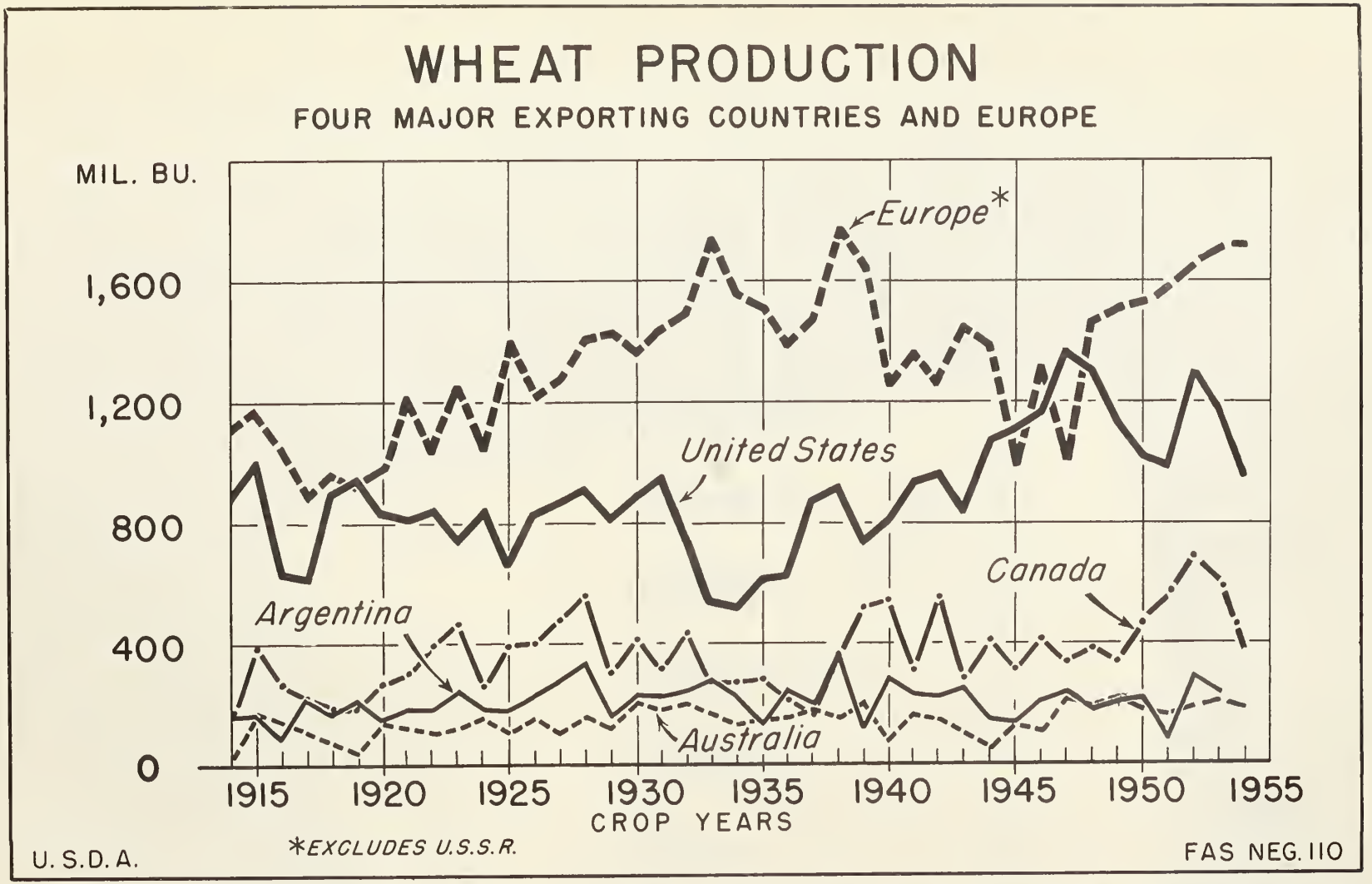


For many years the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina have been the only countries consistently exporting large quantities of wheat. Their total exports of 683 million bushels in 1953-54 were 28 percent below the postwar peak of 951 million bushels in 1951-52, but 60 percent above the 1939-43 average.

Exports in 1953-54 were below the 838 million bushels a year earlier as a result of substantial declines in exports from both the United States and Canada and a moderate decline in exports from Australia which more than offset a sharp increase in exports from Argentina.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON



Total estimated wheat production in the four principal exporting countries of the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, together with Europe, in 1954 is down about 15 percent compared with 1953. Almost all of the decline is in Canada and the United States.

European wheat production was greatly reduced during World War II. In the postwar period, United States production was greatly expanded to meet European and world needs. Some expansion also took place in Australia in 1947, and in Canada beginning in 1950.

The upward trend of European production during the 1920's and 1930's corresponds rather closely with the decline in world trade, particularly in the 1930's.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rice

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 24, 1954

SUMMARY

Even though the supply of wheat is the largest in our history, cash prices have advanced and in mid-November were generally at about the highest levels of the season to date having advanced in general 30 to 40 cents above the low points in June. The average price received by farmers in mid-October was $2.08, the highest mid-October average since 1951. The strength in prices reflects the relatively small "free" supplies, especially of the better quality wheat, because of the large holdings under the price support programs.

Further increases in wheat prices may be expected--particularly for below premium quality wheat, which is below support prices--because "free" supplies are not large enough to meet anticipated requirements the reminder of the marketing year. Stocks of all qualities in all positions on October 1 totaled 1,682 million bushels. Of this quantity, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned about 773 million bushels of 1953 and earlier-crop wheat, and had loans of about 29 million bushels outstanding on these crops. On October 15 an additional 300 million bushels of 1954-crop wheat were under price support. This left only about 580 million bushels of "free" wheat to take care of domestic disappearance (which is expected to total about 500 million bushels in the last 9 months of 1954-55), any exports made from "free" wheat, and pipeline supplies at the end of the marketing year. Moreover, additional quantities will be placed under the support programs. However, wheat can, of course, move out from under price support whenever farmers find the market price more attractive than the support.

The CCC has made no direct purchases of wheat during the current marketing year. Since July 1, it has sold about 100 million bushels of wheat from inventory for export and domestic use. Domestic sales include about 13 million bushels of millable wheat, most of which was sold at 105 percent of the loan plus carrying charges, and about 6 million bushels of out-of-condition wheat for feed purposes at reduced prices.

On November 24, the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis was about 4 cents below the effective loan (announced rate less an allowance for storage), and the price of No. 2 Amber Durum was about $1.80 above the effective rate. Prices at other markets were below the effective loan as follows: No. 1 Soft White at Portland, 6 cents; No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City, 10 cents; and No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis 17 cents. It is for such classes as these, prices of which are below the effective loan, that further price increases may be expected.

World wheat trade in 1954-55 is expected to be increased somewhat above 1953-54. The 1954 European crop is of poor quality, and larger than usual quantities are expected to be used as feed. Thus, import requirements

for wheat for milling may be increased. In 1953-54, world exports totaled about 834 million bushels. This was 16 percent less than the comparatively large exports of the previous year, 9 percent below the average of the previous 7 marketing years, and 22 percent below the record exports of about 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. Supplies of wheat for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia combined are about 25 million bushels more than a year earlier, increases in the United States and Australia being largely offset by reductions in Canada and Argentina.

Production of wheat in Canada is now estimated at 299 million bushels, the smallest crop since 1943, and less than half of either the 1953 or 1952 crops. However, with a record carryover of 587 million bushels on August 1, supplies continue very large. The carryover plus estimated production for 1954 totals 886 million bushels which is substantially below the 983 million a year ago but sharply above the 630 million bushels, the 1943-52 average. Not only is the new crop small in Canada, but the quality is unusually low. Tentative estimates indicate that 55 percent of the crop falls in grades 5, 6, and feed wheat. Even though this year's Canadian crop is of poor quality, Canada still has ample supplies of good quality wheat to meet anticipated export requirements because of the large carryover, which consists mostly of good-quality grain.

Production of rice in the United States in 1954, estimated at 58.6 million cwt. of rough rice, is record large, exceeding by 11 percent the previous record set last year and the 1948-52 average by 38 percent. Production has increased steadily since before World War II but large exports from the United States have kept the carryover down to moderate size until this year. On August 1, 1954, stocks totaled about 7.6 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, compared with 1.5 million a year earlier and 2.7 million, the 1948-52 average.

Rice exports in terms of milled rice, from the United States in August-July 1953-54 marketing year were 15.7 million cwt., a decline of 9 percent from the 17.16 million cwt. of the preceding year. Exports would need to exceed this level considerably to avoid a sharp increase in stocks by the end of the current marketing year.

A national acreage allotment for rice must be proclaimed by the Secretary each year, even though the supply situation may not be such as to require the proclamation of marketing quotas. An exception to this may be made in case of a national emergency or material increase in export demand. A marketing quota program, on the other hand, can be proclaimed only when the total supply of rice exceeds the normal supply by more than 10 percent. The determinations with regard to acreage allotments and marketing quotas must be made by the Secretary on or before December 31.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

Domestic Wheat Supplies Exceed Previous Record by over 7 Percent

Total domestic wheat supplies for the 1954-55 marketing year are estimated at about 1,862 million bushels, consisting of the carryover

July 1, 1954 of 903 million, and a crop estimated at 959 million bushels. The total domestic supply exceeds the previous record of 1,731 million bushels in 1953-54 by over 7 percent. Imports, most of which will be feeding quality wheat from Canada, may exceed the 6 million bushels of 1953-54 because the Canadian crop has a large proportion of damaged wheat.

Domestic disappearance for 1954-55 is estimated at about 660 million bushels, somewhat above the relatively small disappearance of about 617 million bushels in 1953-54. Civilian and military food use (including use by Territories of the United States) may be about 490 million bushels, about the same as the 488 million in 1953-54. Feed use may be slightly above 100 million bushels, compared with only about 60 million bushels for 1953-54. About 65 million bushels will be used for seed compared with 70 million bushels a year earlier.

Domestic disappearance of 660 million bushels would leave about 1,200 million bushels from the total supply for export and carryover. Exports in 1954-55 may be as much as 250 million bushels compared with 216 million a year earlier. Exports from July through October totaled about 68 million bushels compared with 80 million a year earlier. A total disappearance of 910 million bushels would result in a further small rise in carryover stocks by July 1, 1955.

Wheat Production 18 Percent Below Year Ago; Acreage in Line with Allotments; Yields About Average

Total wheat production for 1954 is estimated at 959 million bushels. This is 18 percent below the 1,169 million bushels produced in 1953, 15 percent below the 1943-52 average of 1,122 million, and the smallest since the 1943 crop of 844 million bushels. The 1954 crop includes 776 million bushels of winter wheat and 183 million bushels of spring wheat. The indicated average yield per seeded acre of all wheat is 15.3 bushels compared with 14.8 in 1953 and the 10-year average of 15.4 bushels. The acres seeded totaled 62.6 million, which was in line with acreage allotment, compared with 78.7 million a year earlier. The acreage harvested totaled 53.7 million compared with 67.6 million in 1953 and 66.0 million, the 10-year average.

The production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 175.4 million bushels, compared with 278.1 million in 1953, and the 10-year average of 253.0 million. The acreage seeded, estimated at 14.6 million acres, is 16 percent below average, while the indicated yield per seeded acre at 12.0 bushels was 18 percent below average.

Production of durum is estimated at 7.96 million bushels, the second smallest crop since estimates began in 1919. The record low was 6.23 million in the drought year of 1934. Less acreage has been seeded in the last few years because Rust 15-B has greatly reduced yields. Only 1.64 million acres were seeded this year, 38 percent less than the 1942-51 average of 2.64 million acres. Many low yielding fields were completely abandoned and the harvested acreage was almost 40 percent below average. Indicated yield per seeded acre this year was only 4.8 bushels compared with 6.2 bushels in 1953, 9.7 bushels in 1952, and the 1942-51 average of 14.5 bushels. Low yields reflected damage from heat, wet weather at harvest time, and rust. Furthermore, the grain is badly shriveled and test weights are low.

Grades at Kansas City Above Year Ago; Protein at Minneapolis Below Year Earlier; Kansas Seeding Desirable Varieties

About 89 percent of the wheat receipts at Kansas City have graded No. 2 or better compared with 81.0 percent a year earlier, according to inspection records through October 1954. In the spring wheat area, rust and wet harvest weather caused considerable damage. Inspection records indicate about 76 percent of the Hard Red Spring wheat is Grade No. 3 or lower due primarily to low test weight. However, almost 90 percent of the new crop is grading Dark Northern Spring. During September and October over 34 percent of the receipts at Minneapolis were 14 percent protein or over compared with 16 percent for the prior 12 month period. At Pacific Northwest markets, August through October inspection data indicate that 57 percent graded No. 1 compared with 50.5 percent a year earlier and 28.5 percent graded No. 2 compared with 34 percent a year ago. The principal factors resulting in lower grades for the 1954 crop in the Pacific Northwest were test weight and total damage. The protein content of Hard Red Winter averaged 10.5 percent and Hard White Baarts around 11.5 percent, which were slightly above last year.

Table A .- Varieties of wheat seeded in Kansas, 1924-54 1/

Variety	1924	1929	1934	1939	1944	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Pawnee	---	---	---	---	---	36.0	37.8	38.7	37.5	34.7	29.5
Wichita	---	---	---	---	---	9.4	11.3	16.8	16.6	19.7	24.4
Comanche	---	---	---	---	.1	20.8	18.7	16.8	16.9	13.7	11.5
Kiowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6	4.3	8.1
Triumph (E. Prem.)	---	---	---	---	.1	6.4	8.3	7.2	5.4	7.3	7.8
Red Chief	---	---	---	---	4.4	3.9	6.2	5.4	6.9	6.2	5.8
Blue Jacket	---	---	---	---	---	.7	2.9	4.1	6.0	4.6	3.3
Ponca	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4
Tenmarq	---	---	1.3	19.6	36.6	8.5	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.1	1.8
Cheyenne	---	---	---	.2	.8	.6	.7	.5	.7	.7	.8
Blackhull	10.5	33.4	34.9	31.0	15.5	3.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	.7	.4
Chiefkan	---	---	---	2.8	8.6	1.3	1.3	.6	.9	.7	.4
Early Blackhull	---	---	.6	1.6	9.0	4.6	2.3	1.5	.7	.6	.3
Turkey	61.6	48.0	44.3	28.9	14.7	1.7	1.4	.9	.7	.4	.2
Clarkan	---	---	---	.5	1.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
Kawvale	---	---	.3	6.4	4.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1
Kanred	19.0	12.0	10.4	4.5	2.7	.2	.1	.1	.1	---	---
Other Varieties	8.9	6.6	8.2	4.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	3.1	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Seedings of desirable varieties of wheat in Kansas are being maintained, according to the annual survey of the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service and Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Table A shows varieties seeded in 1954 together with historic changes since 1924. Such less desirable varieties as Red Chief, Chiefkan and Early Blackhull have been declining in importance, and are being replaced by Wichita, Kiowa, Ponca, and other new varieties. The below-average quality in 1952 and 1953 resulted from unfavorable growing conditions and not from the seeding of inferior varieties. The total acreage seeded to wheat in Kansas for harvest in 1955 is estimated at 11,738,000 acres compared with 14,315,000 acres seeded for harvest in 1954.

October 1 Stocks Largest of Record for Date; July-September Disappearance Smallest Since 1941; Exports Smallest Since 1944

Stocks of wheat in all positions on October 1 totaled 1,682 million bushels, the largest of record. This compares with 1,542 million a year ago and 1,348 million on October 1, 1952. Farm stocks at 437 million were the smallest for that date since 1940. Stocks in other positions were the largest on record. Quantities in the various positions in 1954 and other recent years are shown in table 12.

Disappearance of wheat from July through September this year was 180 million bushels, 10 million below a year earlier, and the smallest since 1941. Exports totaled 51 million bushels compared with 68 million for the three-month period a year ago, and the quantity used for seed declined from 26 million to 20 million. Food use for the three months this year was 125 million compared with 126 million a year earlier. Feed use was probably light, although more than last year. 1/

Of the 52 million bushels of wheat and flour exported in the first 3 months of the current season, 8.8 million were shipped to Japan, 6.6 million to the United Kingdom, 5.0 million to Germany, 3.7 million each to Belgium and Yugoslavia, 2.5 million to the Netherlands, 2.2 million to Spain, 1.8 million to Formosa, and the remainder in smaller amounts to other countries.

Sales under International Wheat Agreement, August 1 to November 23 totaled 56.7 million bushels compared with 44.7 million for the same period a year ago. The U. S. quota for 1954-55 is 193.7 million bushels, the same as in 1953-54. Last year, shipments under IWA were 87 million bushels below the quota.

Sales of CCC wheat, including flour in terms of wheat, in addition to Wheat Agreement Sales, for export at prices below our market, but not below the Agreement prices (GR-261 and GR-262), from August 1 through November 12 totaled 21 million bushels.

1/ The sum of the accountable disappearance exceeds that shown by current estimates of supplies, including July 1 stocks, production, and imports. This discrepancy has occurred in the past three years, but disappeared as the season progressed and the possibility of duplication between stocks reported for the various positions was reduced.

Cash Wheat Prices Near High For Season to Date; "Free" Supplies Small

Even though our wheat supplies are the largest in our history, cash prices have advanced and in mid-November were generally at about the highest levels of the season to date, having advanced in general 30 to 40 cents above the low points in June. The average price received by farmers in mid-October was $2.08. This was the highest mid-October average of record with the exception of $2.11 in 1919, $2.66 in 1947, and $2.10 in 1951. The strength in prices reflects the relatively small "free" supplies, especially of the better quality wheat, because of the large holdings under the price support programs.

Further increases in wheat prices may be expected, particularly for below premium quality wheat, which is now below the loan rate, because "free" supplies are not large enough to meet anticipated requirements the rest of the marketing year. Stocks of all qualities in all positions on October 1 totaled 1,682 million bushels. Of this quantity, the CCC owned about 773 million bushels of 1953 and earlier-crop wheat, and had loans outstanding on these crops of about 29 million bushels. On October 15 an additional 300 million bushels of 1954-crop wheat were under price support. This left only about 580 million bushels of "free" wheat to take care of domestic disappearance (which is expected to total about 500 million bushels in the last 9 months of 1954-55), any exports made from "free" wheat, and pipeline supplies at the end of the marketing year. Moreover, additional quantities will be placed under the support programs. However, wheat can, of course, move out from under price support whenever farmers find the market price more attractive than the support.

The 302 million bushels of 1954-crop wheat which farmers had placed under price support through October 15 is 31.5 percent of the crop. (Redemptions to date have been about 2 million bushels). On the same date a year ago, 350 million bushels had been placed under price support, 30 percent of the larger 1953 crop. The percentage this year was larger than last in the soft winter wheat States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In the hard winter wheat States of Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, both the percentage and the actual quantity were higher than last year. Production in these States was larger than in 1953. In the spring wheat States of Montana and North Dakota, the percentage under loan, as well as the quantity, was well below last year.

The CCC has made no direct purchases of wheat during the current marketing year. Since July 1, it has sold about 100 million bushels of wheat from inventory for export and domestic use. Domestic sales include about 13 million bushels of millable wheat, most of which was sold at 105 percent of the loan plus carrying charges, and about 6 million bushels of out-of-condition wheat for feed purposes at reduced prices.

On November 24, the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis, at $2.47, was about 4 cents below the effective loan (announced rate less an allowance for storage), and No. 2 Amber durum, at $4.35, $1.80 above the effective loan. Prices at other markets were below the effective loan as follows: No. 1 Soft White at Portland at $2.34, 6 cents; No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City, at $2.37, 10 cents; and No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis at $2.30, 17 cents. It is for such types as these, prices of which are below the effective loan, that further price increases may be expected.

National Support to Growers for 1955 Crop Set at not Less than $2.06; 1954 Support is $2.24

The national average support level for the 1955-crop wheat will be not less than $2.06 per bushel. This is 82½ percent of the August 1954 parity price for wheat. The national average support level for 1954-crop wheat is $2.24 per bushel. Support rates for wheat produced in the commercial area in 1955 will reflect the full national support level. In the newly designated 12-State non-commercial wheat area, wheat will be supported on the basis of 75 percent of the commercial area rate. These States are Arizona, Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Maine, New Hampshire, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas will not apply in these States.

Requirements for Price Support in 1955

In order to be eligible for price support on any crop in 1955, a grower must: (1) Comply with all individual crop allotments established for his farm. (A wheat producer with an allotment of less than 15 acres who exceeds his wheat allotment is not eligible for wheat price support. However, if he does not exceed 15 acres of wheat and stays within all other allotments, he still is eligible for price support on other crops); and (2) not exceed the average acreage of vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes (for the fresh market or processing) harvested on the farm in 1952 and 1953.

For the 1955 crop a farmer may seed any number of acres to wheat, provided that he does not harvest as grain any wheat acreage in excess of his allotment, and still be in compliance for price support and not subject to marketing quota penalties. Heretofore, compliance generally has been determined on a seeded acreage basis.

Since the issuance of The Wheat Situation in August, the elimination from the 1955 program of the "total acreage allotment" provision was announced, with respect to the use of acres diverted from wheat and other allotment crops.

A provision which should not be overlooked is that compliance with all basic crop allotments, including wheat allotments of less than 15 acres, will be a condition of eligibility for ACP assistance for any individual farm.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World Wheat Trade in 1954-55 May Exceed That of 1953-54

World wheat trade in 1954-55 is expected to be increased somewhat above 1953-54. The 1954 European wheat crop this year is of poor quality and larger than usual quantities are expected to be used as feed. Thus, import requirements for wheat for milling may be increased. In 1953-54 world exports totaled about 834 million bushels. This was 16 percent less than the comparatively large exports of the previous year, 9 percent below the average of the previous 7 marketing years, and 22 percent below the record exports of about 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. Supplies of wheat for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia combined was estimated on October 1 at about 2,085 million bushels. This was about 100 million bushels above a year ago and 500 million more than two years ago. The reduction in the Canadian November crop estimate reduced the quantity available for export and carryover to 685 million bushels compared with 769 million in Canada a year earlier. This would change the total for the four countries to 2,006 million bushels, which is only slightly larger than the 1,982 million a year ago, increases in the United States and Australia being largely offset by reductions in Canada and Argentina.

Wheat Supplies in 4 Major Exporting Countries--100 Million Above Year Ago

Supplies of wheat for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia on October 1 totaled about 2,006 million bushels. This is 25 million above a year ago and 425 million more than two years ago. Exports of wheat, including flour, in million bushels, January through September this year, with comparable figures for the same months of 1953 in parentheses, were as follows: United States 160 (230); Canada 183 (270); Argentina 77 (58); Australia 50 (86); total 470 (644).

World Wheat Production Below 1953 Mainly Because of United States and Canada

World wheat production for 1954 was forecast at 6,870 million bushels in late September by the Foreign Agricultural Service on the basis of preliminary reports 2/. This was 350 million below last year, due mainly to the smaller crops in the United States and Canada. Wheat production in Europe at 1,720 million bushels was only slightly below the 1953 crop, with an increase for western Europe offsetting reductions in other European countries. Wheat production in the United Kingdom was estimated slightly above 1953, due to a larger acreage. In the United Kingdom and a number of other European countries, much of the wheat was expected to be of inferior quality. Wheat production in Asia was expected to be larger than the 1953 crop with outturns above last season in both India and Pakistan. In Africa, wheat production was estimated to be at a record high.

2/ Foreign Crops and Markets, September 27, 1954. The second forecast of world wheat production will be published in the December 13 issue.

The official Canadian forecast of production issued in September was 378 million bushels. Since this production estimate was published, the prolonged period of adverse harvesting conditions throughout most of Canada further reduced yields and quality of wheat as well as of other grain crops, according to a release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of November 5. Production of wheat in Canada is now estimated at 298.9 million bushels, the smallest crop since 1943, and less than half of either the crops of 1953 or 1952. Production last season totaled 614 million bushels.

Durum production in Canada is currently estimated at 6.6 million bushels, 2.2 million below 1953. The rye crop, now estimated at 14.2 million bushels, is less than one-half that of 1953. Not only is the production of wheat small in Canada, but the quality is unusually low. Tentative estimates indicate that only 41 percent of the total crop will grade as high as No. 1 to No. 4 Northern, sharply below the percentage in those grades last year. An estimated 55 percent falls in grades 5, 6, and feed wheat. Even though this year's Canadian crop is of poor quality, Canada still has ample supplies of good quality wheat to meet anticipated export requirements because of the large carryover, which consists mostly of good-quality grain.

Current prospects for the wheat harvest in Australia, which normally begins in November, point to a total production somewhat below the 1953-54 outturn. The reduction is attributed to lower yields than last year, when the average for the country was 18.5 bushels per acre. Acreage for the current crop is estimated to be about 10.5 million acres, very slightly below 1953-54. A tentative forecast indicates that the outturn may approach 175 million bushels. A crop of the size indicated would be about 23 million bushels less than in the past season, for which the revised production estimate is 197.6 million bushels. Domestic requirements for all purposes in recent years have been about 80 million bushels. Prospects for Argentina are for a crop slightly larger than a year ago.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- The acreage seeded to rice in the United States in 1954 totaled 2.45 million acres and the production of rough rice is currently estimated at 58.63 million cwt.--both all time records. (See table 4 .) During 1948-52 the acreage seeded to rice averaged 1.87 million acres and the production averaged 42.38 million cwt. In this 5-year period, an average of 24.19 million cwt. was used by the United States, including Territories, for food, feed, seed, and by breweries.

The 1954 crop is about 2-2/3 times as much as the 1935-39 average of 22.43 million cwt. Production in the United States was increased when exports from Asia were cut off by the war and has been increasing ever since. World trade has been only partly restored, with gross exports in the calendar year 1953 only about 58 percent of prewar. The

increase in United States production is not very significant in relation to the world total, since the United States produces only 2-1/3 percent of the total. However, from the standpoint of trade, United States rice exports in 1953 were about 17 percent of the total, compared with about 1 percent in 1936-40. This is the result of over a 7-fold increase in United States exports and the drop in world trade to only about half that of prewar.

Rice is one of the world's important food grains, providing the basic item of diet for more people than any other food, and normally has provided about one-fifth of the world's food supply. World rice production in 1953 was about 85 percent as large as the world wheat production. While about 90 percent of the world supply of rice is still produced in Asia, non-Asiatic countries have doubled their production since World War II.

Increase in Rice Prices Related to Support Program

While the price of rough rice received by farmers is still below the $4.92 support level, prices advanced from $4.04 in mid-September to $4.47 a month later. Over 5 million cwt. of rough rice had been placed under support through October 15. Growers have until January 31 to put rice under support. The noncommitted inventory of rice owned by the CCC on November 18 totaled 1.59 million cwt. of milled rice, or the equivalent of 2.27 million cwt. of rough rice.

The price received by farmers (including unredeemed loans at loan rates), for the 1953 crop averaged $5.19, compared with the crop support level of $4.84. Prices for the 1954 crop will not average that high. The price of $4.47 received by growers in mid-October was sharply lower than the $5.40 a year earlier. U. S. No. 2 Zenith at New Orleans for October this year averaged $8.20 compared with $9.20 a year earlier, and U. S. No. 2 California Pearl at San Francisco for the same months this year was $8.40 compared with $9.00 a year earlier. Prices in these markets and prices received by farmers are shown in table 5 .

Large Rice Carryover in Prospect; Size Important Factor in Acreage Allotment Determination

Production of rice in 1954, estimated at 58.6 million cwt. of rough rice, is record large, exceeding by 11 percent the previous record set last year and the 1948-52 average by 38 percent. Exports of rice from the United States have increased tremendously since before World War II, and in 1954-55 may reach an all-time record. However, the quantity is uncertai at this time. And, since exports are an important factor in determining the carryover, the size of stocks at the end of the current marketing year cannot be forecast. Some clarification of the export situation is expected before it is necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to make his determination prior to December 31 of acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1955 crop.

Although production increased steadily during the last 2 decades, large exports kept the carryover down to moderate size until this year. On August 1, 1954, stocks totaled about 7.6 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, compared with 1.5 million a year earlier and 2.7 million, the 1948-52 average. Rice exports in terms of milled rice, from the United States in August-July 1953-54 marketing year were 15.7 million cwt., a decline of 9 percent from the 17.16 million cwt. of the preceding year. Exports would need to exceed this level considerably to avoid a sharp increase in stocks by the end of the current marketing year. (See pages 18 to 21 for information on acreage allotments and marketing quotas).

U. S. Rice Exports to Asian Markets Declined in 1953-54

Rice exports, in terms of milled rice, from the United States in the August-July 1953-54 marketing year were 15.7 million cwt.; a decline of 9 percent from the 17.16 million cwt. of the preceding year (table 2). Exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere and Europe increased but exports to Asia dropped 18 percent. Rice was not exported to Ceylon, Indonesia, or the Philippines, important markets in the 2 years before, and shipments to Korea declined. On the other hand, exports to Japan increased sharply.

Of the 9.28 million cwt. of rice shipped to Asia in 1953, Japan received 8.54 million cwt., or 92 percent of the total. In contrast, in 1951-52, exports of 4.00 million cwt. to Japan were 50 percent of the total for Asia, and in 1952-53 exports of 4.00 million cwt. (revised) to Japan were 35 percent of the total. Some rice was shipped to Korea at the beginning of the 1953-54 year by the United States Government.

Total exports of rice to the countries of the Western Hemisphere exceeded those of 1952-53, despite a decline of around 120 thousand cwt. in exports to Cuba. Rice exports to Canada, British Honduras, Netherlands, Antilles, Venezuela, and Colombia were larger than in 1952-53. Some of this increase was in the form of rough rice.

The estimates of rice exports to Japan in 1952-53 and 1953-54, were revised downward in October 1954, mainly because of the subtraction of 616 thousand cwt. to the Ryukyu Islands. Prior to January 1954, rice exports to the Ryukyus were included in official trade statistics under rice exports to Japan.

Law Provides for Adjusting Loan Rate to Flexible Basis for 1955 Crop

Under the Agricultural Act of 1954, mandatory price support at 90 percent of parity for the six basic commodities will be allowed to expire with the 1954 crop. Flexible price supports, ranging from 75 percent to 90 percent of parity, according to supply conditions, will then go into effect, except that for the 1955 crops, where the minimum level of price support for the basic commodities will be 82½ percent of parity. If marketing quotas are proclaimed and if approved by growers, the supply situation in the case of rice likely would indicate a support rate on the 1955 crop of only slightly under 90 percent of parity.

World Rice Trade Down in 1953

International trade in rice in 1953 dropped 10 percent as compared with the year before, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total exports, including reexports, in terms of milled rice, totaled 10,090 million pounds as compared with 11,090 million pounds in 1952. This decline occurred despite the fact that exportable supplies at the beginning of 1953 were the largest since World War II.

Increased rice production in some large importing areas and increased imports of other grains because of high prices of rice were factors that effected a decrease in the total rice trade. World rice exports during 1953 were about 60 percent of the volume exported prior to World War II (average 1936-40). As a result of the war, international trade in rice dropped to a low level of around 20 percent of the prewar trade. Then in every year from 1946 until 1952 world trade in rice continued to recover.

Exporting countries: Rice exports decreased in all major areas except North America and Oceania, where gains were only slight. Several major producing countries decreased exports, while minor countries continued to increase the amount exported.

Despite the decline in the rice trade of the principal rice-exporting countries of the Far East, exports from Asia in 1953 comprised 65 percent of the world trade in rice. Nevertheless, total rice exports of the surplus countries of the Far East continued a downward trend in the third successive year. This occurred in Thailand and Indochina, whereas in Burma, although the exports of 1952 exceeded those of 1951, exports in 1953 were well below both of those years. Indochina ranks far below its prewar position as sometimes the second largest world exporter of rice, vying with Thailand, but now exporting only 14 percent of the prewar level.

Thailand and Burma together in 1953 exported approximately one-half of the total world rice trade. To illustrate the trend in the rice trade of the Far East, the total exports of these 2 countries in the prewar average period (1936-40) amounted in rounded numbers to 9,400 million pounds; in the 5 years following the war (1946-50) they averaged 4,100 million pounds, or less than one-half the former level, and total exports in 1951, 1952, and 1953 were 6,200 million pounds, 6,100 million pounds, and 5,100 million pounds, respectively. The total volume exported by Thailand and Burma in 1951 was the largest in postwar years.

Rice exports from China in 1953 are estimated at 650 million pounds, in accordance with the rice-rubber agreement with Ceylon, and Pakistan and Taiwan each exported around 130 million pounds. In the Near East, Iran's rice exports were the largest in several years, and, as a result of increased production, Turkey exported a significant volume.

The Continent having the second largest rice exports was North America, with 18 percent of the 1953 world trade. The United States, again the third largest exporter, was the leading country, and exports increased in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Slightly decreased rice exports in Europe as compared with 1952 are attributed to smaller shipments in the principal exporting countries, as Italy, Spain and Portugal. On the other hand, as a result of expanded production, Greece for the first time exported a relatively large amount. In addition, rice reexports of importing countries generally showed an increase over the preceding year.

Total rice exports in South America were down primarily because of reduced supplies of the country usually having the largest exports. Short supplies in Brazil, because of a poor crop, resulted actually in more rice being imported than was exported. Exports declined also in Ecuador, Surinam, and Colombia. Some countries, however, increased rice exports, as Peru, British Guiana, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. A further decline in the rice exports of Egypt again reduced the total exports of Africa, despite the fact that exports from Madagascar continued to rise.

Importing countries: Rice imports into the countries of the Far East in 1953 showed a decline of 1,740 million pounds, or 19 percent, as compared with those of the year before. This drop was primarily in the rice imports of India and Indonesia. Japan, again the world's largest importer of rice, increased imports, and more rice was taken also in Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Korea.

European countries increased imports, as Austria, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Rice imports into the Near East are estimated to be larger than in 1952, while those of Africa show a slight decline.

Imports into the deficit countries of North America increased in Cuba, Canada, and some of the British West Indies. Otherwise, the importing countries of Central America and South America showed a continuing tendency toward self-sufficiency and increasing exports.

World Rice Production Less in 1954-55 3/

World 4/ rice production in 1954-55 (August-July) is forecast at 2 percent less than in the year before in the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The total crop being harvested and to be harvested is estimated at 262.3 billion pounds of rough rice compared with 268.8 billion pounds in the preceding year, and with 229 billion pounds in the postwar average (1945-46/49-50) period.

The indicated decrease of 2 percent from last season is almost entirely in the rice crops of Asia, which this year account for 88 percent of the world harvest, excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union. Record harvests, however, are in prospect in all other world areas, with the possible exception of Oceania.

3/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, November 15, 1954.
4/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union.

Larger than average crops are being harvested in the Northern Hemisphere. North American crops either exceed or equal the high level of a year earlier in all countries, except Nicaragua. The United States has the largest gain in volume.

Prolonged rains in Cuba prevented the planting of a part of the increase in area intended to be seeded in rice. Plans include the planting of this acreage in rice at the time the second crop is to be planted in February 1955. Since the per acre yields of the spring crop usually are lower than those of the November harvest, however, it appears that the total rice production may not be so large as indicated earlier and only slightly more than in 1953-54.

The rice acreage of Europe, excluding the Balkan countries, increased 4 percent, but production is forecast at only slightly larger than in a year earlier. Crop losses in Spain reduced prospects for a record harvest. On the other hand, improved weather in Italy toward the end of the season may result in a crop exceeding earlier expectations.

Availability of water supplies in Egypt this season permitted the planting of the largest acreage in 4 years, and above-average yields are being harvested. The rice crop increased 25 percent over that of a year ago. Despite this gain, production is only about 75 percent of the postwar (1945-46/49-50) level. Iran and Iraq put more acreage in rice this year and both countries are harvesting bumper crops.

Growing conditions in Japan turned favorable in the last part of the season and a record acreage was harvested. The crop was much better than expected in mid-season when cool weather and typhoon damage presented conditions somewhat like those which lowered the yields sharply in 1953.

Korea reportedly had about the same area in rice as in 1953. Although weather was favorable for growing, yields are reported to be somewhat below those of last year. This results in a near-record crop.

Sufficient information is not available with respect to the rice crop of Communist China to determine the extent of acreage lost in the August floods. It is believed, however, that the rice acreage was reduced considerably, and that crop losses were heavy.

Main rice crop of Southern Asia: Smaller harvests than last year are expected in most of the countries of the Far East where the crop is now growing and will be harvested principally in December. The largest reduction may be expected in India and Pakistan where floods reduced the planted acreage. This situation was completely reversed from that of a year earlier when favorable weather in those countries at planting time permitted the seeding of a maximum acreage.

Burma's acreage planted is reported to be smaller than in 1953-54, but the extent of damaged area is less, which results in a slightly larger acreage harvested. Because of dry weather in some districts, the yields per acre are expected to be about the same as the below-average yields of the year before.

Although Thailand's acreage planted was indicated to be about the same as in the preceding year, drought in the northwest and northeast is believed to have resulted in a smaller harvested acreage. With average crops in the main central growing area, and good yields in the south, however, early indications are that Thailand may harvest about an average yield per acre for the country. In Indochina, a smaller acreage is reported to have been planted in rice.

Ceylon is continuing to put into operation projects to increase rice acreage. The fall crop of 1954 was good and if above average yields are realized in the spring crop (February) production could be higher than presently indicated.

Southern Hemisphere: Rice acreage in South America is continuing to increase, especially in Venezuela, Colombia, and Argentina. Brazil's acreage is expected to show a moderate gain, and the harvesting of average yields per acre would result in a 7 percent increase compared with the reduced crop of 1953-54. Rice is only now being planted in the southern countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

Surplus countries: Present prospects indicate that the total rice production of the world's surplus countries will be slightly less than in 1953-54. Declines in the surplus countries of Asia are partially offset by gains in the Western Hemisphere, Middle East, and Africa. Total 1954-55 production in the rice surplus countries of the Far East--Thailand, Burma, Indochina, Taiwan, Korea, and Pakistan--adds to 83,400 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 88,500 million pounds in the preceding year (25.7 million metric tons of milled rice compared with 27.3 million tons).

The largest increase in rice production in the surplus countries of the world is in the United States, where the harvest is 600 million pounds of rough rice (180,000 metric tons milled) larger than last year. 5/ Brazil could have a crop amounting to 500 million pounds rough (150,000 metric tons milled) more than in 1953-54 if average yields per acre are harvested.

Rice production in the surplus countries of the Middle East and Africa--Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, and Madagascar--is estimated to be approximately 500 million pounds rough (150,000 metric tons milled) larger than in 1953. Total exportable supplies of Europe are expecged to be not greatly different from the year before.

5/ The United States crop report of November 10, 1954, places the 1954 crop at 5,853.4 million pounds of rough rice for the 5 major States, a downward revision of 322.1 million pounds from the October 10 crop estimate of 6,175.5 million pounds.

INFORMATION ON RICE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Many questions are being asked about the manner in which rice allotments and quotas are determined and put into effect. In the following statement most of these questions are answered.

A. Acreage Allotment for Rice:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture proclaims the national acreage allotment for the next crop of rice not later than December 31 each year.

2. The national rice acreage allotment is that acreage which will produce a crop which, together with the carryover, will make available a supply not less than normal supply. Normal supply for any marketing year is defined as domestic consumption for the marketing year ending just prior to the marketing year for which normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports for the marketing year for which normal supply is being determined, plus 10 percent of such consumption and exports. In determining normal supply, the Secretary is permitted to make adjustments for unusual conditions, including current changes in consumption, as he may deem necessary.

The following method will be used to determine the national acreage allotment for the 1955 rice crop under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Normal Supply

1. Estimated domestic consumption, 1954-55.
2. Estimated exports, 1955-56.
3. Sum of Items 1 and 2.
4. Allowance for carryover (10 percent of Item 3).
5. Normal Supply (Item 3 plus Item 4).

National Acreage Allotment

6. Estimated carryover on August 1, 1955.
7. Indicated production needed in 1955 (Item 5 minus Item 6).
8. National average yield per planted acre (1950-54).
9. Indicated Acreage Allotment for 1955 (Item 7 divided by Item 8).

3. The national acreage allotment, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 percent, is apportioned to States on the basis of the acreage seeded for and diverted from the production of rice during the preceding 5 calendar years, with adjustments for trends in acreage during this period. The State allotments are apportioned in two ways. In those States in which rice acreage allotments for farms are determined on the basis of past production on these farms and other factors, the State allotment, less (1) a reserve of not to exceed 3 percent for "new" farms, and (2) a reserve not to exceed 5 percent for making adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage and for abnormal conditions affecting planting, is first apportioned to counties. In States in which farm acreage allotments are determined on the basis of past production of rice by producers on farms and other factors, the State acreage allotment less the reserve for "new" producers, is apportioned directly to farms. County

allotments are apportioned to individual farms on the basis of past acreage of rice, taking into consideration acreage allotments previously established, abnormal conditions effecting acreage, land, labor, and equipment available for production of rice, crop-rotation practices and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. Where the State allotment is apportioned directly to farms, the same factors above are used except that the past production of rice by the producer and the acreage allotments previously established for the producer are substituted for past production of rice on the farm and previous farm acreage allotments.

4. Under the Agricultural Act of 1954, a farmer may comply with the farm acreage allotment by adjusting any rice acreage in excess of his farm allotment to the allotment. If marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1955 crop and approved by farmers, a farmer who has adjusted the excess acreage would be in compliance and not be subject to marketing quota penalties.

5. In order to be eligible for price support on any crop in 1955, a grower also must:

(1) Comply with all individual crop allotments established for his farm. An exception is made in the case of farmers who have a wheat allotment of less than 15 acres. If these farmers exceed their wheat allotments but do not harvest for grain more than 15 acres and stay within all other allotments, they are eligible for price support on other crops, including rice. However, these farmers are not eligible for price support on wheat;

(2) Not harvest more acres of vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes (for fresh market or processing) than the average of the acreage planted for harvest on the farm in 1952 and 1953.

Compliance with all basic crop allotments, including the wheat allotments of less than 15 acres, will be a condition of eligibility for ACP assistance.

6. Producers are not penalized for failure to comply with acreage allotments when marketing quotas are not in effect, except that the producer who is not a cooperator is entitled to only such price support not in excess of that available to cooperators, as the Secretary in his discretion, may make to such non-cooperators.

B. Marketing Quotas for Rice

1. The Secretary is required by law to follow certain legal formulas in determining whether quotas are required. Whenever in any calendar year the Secretary finds that the total supply of rice for the marketing year beginning in that calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year by more than 10 percent, the Secretary shall proclaim quotas for the marketing year beginning in the next calendar year. It should be noted that the normal supply used for calculating marketing quotas is for a different marketing year than that used in determining acreage allotments.

The following method will be used in making the marketing quota determination for the 1955 rice crop, under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as Amended.

Normal Supply and Marketing Quota Level

1. Estimated domestic consumption, 1953-54. 6/
2. Estimated exports, 1954-55.
3. Sum of Items 1 and 2.
4. Allowance for carryover (10 percent of Item 3).
5. Normal supply (Item 3 plus Item 4).
6. Marketing quota level (110 percent of Item 5).

Total Supply

7. Carryover on August 1, 1954.
8. Estimated production in 1954.
9. Estimated imports, 1954-55.
10. Total supply (Sum of Items 7, 8 and 9).
11. Quota proclamation necessary if Item 10 is in excess of Item 6.

2. When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rice marketing quotas are required, he must proclaim such fact not later than December 31, for the next crop of rice.

3. Producers determine whether the marketing quota program shall be put into effect. Existing law provides that the Secretary shall within 30 days after issuance of the proclamation conduct a referendum, by secret ballot, of farmers engaged in the production of the immediately preceding crop of rice to determine whether they favor or oppose such a quota program. If more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum oppose the quota program, the Secretary shall, prior to the effective date of such quotas, by proclamation suspend the marketing quota program.

4. Generally speaking, the marketing quota for an individual farm is the quantity of rice produced on the farm acreage allotment.

5. If the farm acreage allotment is exceeded, a "farm marketing excess" must be determined. This is computed, in terms of hundredweight, on the basis of the normal production on the excess acreage. However, in no case shall the farm marketing excess be larger than the amount by which the actual production of rice of the farm exceeds the normal production of the farm acreage allotment.

6/ In determining normal supply, as in the case of allotments, the Secretary is permitted to make adjustments for current changes in consumption and unusual conditions as he may deem necessary.

6. The producer who has a farm marketing excess is subject to a penalty on the excess equal to 50 percent of the parity price of rice as of June 15 of the calendar year in which such crop is produced.

A producer may postpone or avoid the penalty by storing the farm marketing excess in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, or delivering such excess to the Secretary for disposal. Until the farm marketing excess is stored, delivered, or the penalty paid, a producer's entire crop of rice is subject to a lien in favor of the United States for the payment of the penalty. The purchaser is required to pay the penalty, although he may deduct an amount equivalent to the penalty from the price paid to the producer.

7. The price support level would be reduced if producers should disapprove marketing quotas for rice. The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that "the level of price support to cooperators for any crop of a basic agricultural commodity, except tobacco, for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers, shall be 50 percent of the parity price of such commodity."

C. Differences Between Acreage Allotment and Marketing Quota Programs for Rice.

1. In the absence of a national emergency or material increase in export demand, a national acreage allotment must be proclaimed by the Secretary each year, even though the supply situation is such as not to require the proclamation of marketing quotas. A marketing quota program, on the other hand, can be proclaimed only when the total supply of rice exceeds the normal supply of rice by more than 10 percent.

2. When acreage allotments are in effect without marketing quotas, no referendum to determine whether producers favor the programs is provided for. Marketing quota programs must be approved by farmers voting in a referendum.

3. No "penalties" are invoked by noncompliance with an acreage allotment program when marketing quotas are not in effect. However, overplanting the farm acreage allotment affects the producer's eligibility for price support and ACP payments. As already pointed out, the producer is not entitled to price support as he is not then a cooperator. "Penalties" are assessed on the farm marketing excess when quotas are in effect, and noncooperators are not entitled to price support at the level applicable to cooperators.

Study Being Made of Various Two-price Systems Applicable to Rice

The Secretary of Agriculture is making a study of the various two-price systems of price support and marketing which could be made applicable to rice with the view of submitting a detailed report to the Congress on or before March 1, 1955.

Any interested person may submit any statement or brief concerning any two-price system of price support and marketing applicable to rice. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. Submissions should be made as soon as possible but in no event later than January 1, 1955, in order that they may be analyzed thoroughly.

An announcement of this study was made by the Department of Agriculture on November 22, 1954 and appeared in The Federal Register. The study is being made pursuant to Section 315 of the Agricultural Act of 1954 which directs:

> The Secretary of Agriculture . . . to make a study of the various two-price systems of price support and marketing which could be made applicable to rice and to submit to Congress on or before March 1, 1955, a detailed report thereon. The Secretary may conduct such hearings and receive such statements and briefs in connection with such study as he deems appropriate.

Table 1 .- Rice: Imports of principal importing countries and world, average 1936-40, annual 1952 and 1953

Country and continent	Average 1936-40	1952	1953	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent of total
Western Hemisphere:				
Cuba	445	466	558	6
Other countries	447	308	314	3
Total Western Hemisphere	892	774	872	9
Europe	3,223	617	748	8
Asia:				
Japan	4,122	2,197	2,330	24
Malaya	1,746	1,162	1,205	13
Ceylon	1,219	894	904	10
Indonesia	499	1,674	789	8
Hong Kong	1,075	522	688	7
Korea	1/	430	550	6
India	3,727	1,617	426	4
Other Asia	1,803	694	557	6
Total Asia	14,191	9,190	7,449	78
Africa	919	448	439	4
Oceania	101	57	57	1
Total world	19,326	11,086	9,565	100

1/ Korea was a net exporter of rice.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 2.- Rice: Exports to specified countries, United States, averages 1940-50, annual 1951-53 1/

Country of destination	Year beginning August				
	Average				
	1940-44	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 2/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	347	403	443	601	633
British Honduras	5	13	22	3	17
British West Indies	38	97	54	81	6
Cuba	3,142	4,923	5,118	4,876	4,755
Netherlands Antilles	5	9	25	41	53
Venezuela	22	76	196	86	215
Bolivia	2	12	4	7	5
Colombia	3/	1	3/	3/	314
Other countries	57	87	34	8	29
Total	3,618	5,621	5,896	5,703	6,027
Europe:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	73	57	52	206
France	14	11	3/	3/	0
West Germany	0	14	1	3/	29
Greece	24	109	209	3/	11
Iceland	8	10	3	8	3/
Netherlands	43	3	0	0	12
Switzerland	46	32	21	38	57
Other countries	701	86	0	2	25
Total	836	338	291	100	340
Asia:					
Saudi Arabia	3	80	91	138	130
Ceylon	4	0	741	647	0
Indonesia	3/	646	1,799	1,100	0
Philippines	2	1,136	71	3/	3/
China	3/	796	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	98	2,821	4/4,631	4/590
Hong Kong	3/	36	0	179	0
Japan	1	279	5,430	3,999	8,536
Ryukyu Islands	0	0	0	616	0
Other countries	9	24	9	5	25
Total	19	3,095	10,962	11,315	9,281
Total Oceania	10	5	13	19	17
Liberia	38	36	73	22	67
Other Africa	45	1	4	3/	6
Other countries	---	---	---	---	5/ 8
Total world	4,566	9,096	17,239	17,159	15,746

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Adjusted to include all programs of the Department of Defense and the Foreign Operations Administration. 5/ Starting with January 1954, includes shipments valued at less than $500 each when the number of such shipments in a given month is few.

Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1945-46/49-50, annual 1951-52 to 1954-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 2/	1954-55 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 2/	1954-55 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 2/	1954-55 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
British Honduras	3	2	2	2	-	1,133	1,600	1,650	1,650	-	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	-
Costa Rica	41	57	71	79	-	1,078	1,321	1,268	808	-	44.2	75.3	90.0	63.8	-
El Salvador	41:	40:	43:	52:	52:	1,402:	1,432:	1,388:	1,462:	1,500:	57.5:	57.3:	59.7:	76.0:	78.0
Guatemala	17:	21:	19:	25:	-	971:	1,190:	1,142:	1,200:	-	16.5:	25.0:	21.7:	30.0:	-
Honduras	31:	28:	27:	30:	32:	735:	714:	907:	833:	781:	22.8:	20.0:	24.5:	25.0:	25.0
Mexico	190:	257:	204:	193:	205:	1,731:	1,278:	1,632:	1,713:	1,707:	328.9:	328.5:	332.9:	330.7:	350.0
Nicaragua	28:	31:	50:	78:	-	1,286:	1,384:	1,654:	960:	-	36.0:	42.9:	82.7:	74.9:	-
Panama	124:	162:	169:	196:	200:	1,169:	1,168:	1,211:	1,249:	1,250:	145.0:	189.2:	204.7:	244.8:	250.0
United States	1,690:	1,967:	1,965:	2,135:	2,392:	2,099:	2,328:	2,448:	2,460:	2,582:	3,547.9:	4,579.7:	4,810.7:	5,252.9:	6,175.5
Cuba	114:	145:	156:	209:	225:	1,075:	1,772:	1,776:	1,794:	1,711:	122.6:	257.0:	277.0:	375.0:	385.0
Dominican Republic	100:	113:	133:	135:	150:	1,207:	1,265:	1,203:	1,274:	1,200:	120.7:	143.0:	160.0:	172.0:	180.0
Total	2,478:	2,914:	2,937:	3,239:	3,523:	-	-	-	-	-	4,571.7:	5,859.6:	6,214.0:	6,820.4:	7,792.0
EUROPE															
France	7:	40:	49:	48:	47:	2,586:	3,582:	4,045:	3,169:	3,191:	18.1:	143.3:	198.2:	152.1:	150.0
Greece	9:	48:	53:	44:	57:	2,167:	2,573:	3,119:	3,295:	3,333:	19.5:	123.5:	165.3:	145.0:	190.0
Italy	305:	400:	430:	433:	445:	4,357:	4,500:	4,767:	4,711:	4,652:	1,328.9:	1,800.0:	2,050.0:	2,040.0:	2,070.0
Portugal	53:	77:	85:	81:	87:	3,013:	4,045:	3,647:	3,520:	3,621:	159.7:	311.5:	310.0:	285.1:	315.0
Spain	129:	151:	159:	157:	158:	4,358:	4,305:	4,560:	5,478:	5,063:	562.2:	650.0:	725.0:	860.0:	800.0
Total countries shown	510:	723:	783:	770:	802:	-	-	-	-	-	2,098.3:	3,044.7:	3,465.1:	3,501.2:	3,543.0
Other Europe	49:	109:	134:	155:	189:	-	-	-	-	-	103.2:	235.0:	260.0:	330.0:	370.0
Total Europe	559:	832:	917:	925:	991:	-	-	-	-	-	2,201.5:	3,279.7:	3,725.1:	3,831.2:	3,913.0
ASIA															
Iran	544:	476:	544:	618:	700:	1,598:	1,653:	1,708:	1,780:	1,786:	869.3:	787.0:	929.0:	1,100.0:	1,250.0
Iraq	643:	520:	525:	530:	625:	993:	1,096:	1,143:	1,189:	1,256:	638.4:	570.0:	600.0:	630.0:	785.0
Syria	19:	7:	7:	13:	15:	2,263:	1,714:	2,614:	2,746:	2,667:	43.0:	12.0:	18.3:	35.7:	40.0
Turkey	56:	74:	121:	124:	124:	2,452:	2,908:	2,598:	2,883:	2,903:	137.3:	215.2:	314.4:	357.5:	360.0
Burma	12,200:	9,620:	10,080:	10,070:	10,300:	1,414:	1,420:	1,444:	1,357:	1,350:	17,248.0:	13,664.0:	14,560.0:	13,664.0:	13,900.0
Ceylon	950:	1,010:	990:	1,050:	1,060:	1,053:	1,188:	1,071:	1,190:	1,151:	1,000.0:	1,200.0:	1,060.0:	1,250.0:	1,220.0
India	71,500:	73,665:	74,500:	77,000:	74,500:	1,063:	1,018:	1,128:	1,188:	1,141:	76,000.0:	75,000.0:	84,000.0:	91,500.0:	85,000.0
Indochina 3/	12,060:	12,600:	13,000:	13,500:	-	987:	1,016:	1,008:	992:	-	11,900.0:	12,800.0:	13,100.0:	13,400.0:	-
Indonesia	15,070:	15,629:	16,234:	16,852:	17,200:	1,281:	1,393:	1,420:	1,429:	1,395:	19,300.0:	21,775.0:	23,060.0:	24,081.0:	24,000.0
Japan	7,100:	7,423:	7,422:	7,367:	7,500:	3,484:	3,338:	3,663:	3,066:	3,440:	24,734.5:	24,774.3:	27,188.5:	22,590.2:	25,800.0
Korea	2,676:	2,262:	2,280:	2,750:	2,750:	2,211:	2,493:	2,807:	2,727:	2,618:	5,916.4:	5,640.0:	6,400.0:	7,500.0:	7,200.0
Malaya	831:	799:	825:	835:	835:	1,362:	1,518:	1,901:	1,737:	1,677:	1,132.1:	1,212.7:	1,568.2:	1,450.0:	1,400.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Pakistan	21,601	22,481	23,016	24,535	22,700	1,245	1,159	1,190	1,255	1,251	26,891.9	26,046.4	27,398.4	30,800.0	28,400.0
Philippine Islands	4,909	6,388	6,550	6,600	6,400	992	977	1,058	1,063	1,083	4,872.0	6,238.7	6,931.4	7,015.0	6,930.0
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,638	1,955	1,931	2,015	1,990	1,829	2,270	2,339	2,494	2,462	2,996.7	4,438.4	4,517.5	5,025.0	4,900.0
Thailand	10,214	14,174	12,677	14,562	14,200	1,173	1,139	1,148	1,242	1,197	11,978.4	16,148.6	14,555.0	18,090.0	17,000.0
Total 4/	162,925	169,898	171,643	179,374	174,600	-	-	-	-	-	206,484.1	211,220.1	227,087.1	239,363.8	231,045.4
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	102	139	151	162	-	2,674	2,758	2,837	2,926	-	272.7	383.4	428.4	474.0	-
Brazil	4,290	4,628	4,900	5,400	-	1,423	1,396	1,286	1,278	-	6,105.7	6,461.9	6,300.0	6,900.0	-
British Guiana	97	114	153	140	-	2,343	2,183	1,856	2,107	-	227.3	248.9	283.9	295.0	-
Chile	79	62	78	72	-	2,578	2,845	2,618	2,708	-	203.7	176.4	204.2	195.0	-
Colombia	300	391	410	370	420	1,566	1,795	1,886	1,824	1,833	469.8	701.7	773.3	675.0	770.0
Ecuador	203	147	200	175	-	1,768	1,739	1,750	1,714	-	359.0	255.7	350.0	300.0	-
Paraguay	14	25	25	25	-	2,043	1,852	1,676	1,412	-	28.6	46.3	41.9	35.3	-
Peru	120	146	149	153	-	3,022	3,640	3,773	2,941	-	362.6	531.5	562.2	450.0	-
Surinam	41	47	49	50	-	2,490	2,706	2,435	2,542	-	102.1	127.2	119.3	127.1	-
Uruguay	29	32	33	41	-	2,855	3,250	3,500	3,105	-	82.8	104.0	115.5	127.3	-
Venezuela	50	83	88	88	100	1,100	1,145	1,136	1,023	1,200	55.0	95.0	100.0	90.0	120.0
Total	5,372	5,874	6,291	6,737	6,925	-	-	-	-	-	8,324.5	9,205.7	9,338.9	9,744.0	10,435.3
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	342	402	406	410	-	813	930	958	962	-	278.0	374.0	389.0	394.6	-
Egypt	732	507	388	439	520	3,347	2,696	2,937	3,274	3,462	2,450.3	1,366.7	1,139.6	1,437.5	1,800.0
French Morocco	1	5	9	16	14	700	3,400	3,500	3,994	3,562	0.7	17.0	31.5	63.9	57.0
Madagascar	1,431	1,668	1,725	1,750	-	1,176	1,350	1,310	1,429	-	1,682.5	2,252.2	2,260.0	2,500.0	-
Total	7,315	7,759	7,793	7,956	8,016	-	-	-	-	-	8,013.0	8,151.0	8,009.3	8,751.0	8,882.0
OCEANIA															
Australia	31	36	35	40	-	4,042	3,556	4,757	4,500	-	125.3	128.0	166.5	180.0	-
Fiji	32	35	36	-	-	1,609	1,563	1,725	-	-	51.5	54.7	62.1	-	-
Total	98	107	107	114	110	-	-	-	-	-	212.5	221.7	268.6	281.0	257.0
World total 4/	178,747	187,384	189,688	198,345	194,165	-	-	-	-	-	229,807.3	237,937.8	254,643.0	268,79 .4	262,324.7

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 4/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Table 4 .- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-54

Crop year	Acreage seeded			Average yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1919	928	155	1,083	1,630	2,700	1,783	2/15,125	4,185	19,310
1920	1,137	162	1,299	1,717	2,295	1,789	19,524	3,718	23,242
1921	855	135	990	1,683	2,430	1,785	14,393	3,280	17,673
1922	913	140	1,053	1,674	2,475	1,780	15,283	3,465	18,748
1923	768	106	874	1,615	2,408	1,711	12,405	2,552	14,957
1924	748	90	838	1,701	2,182	1,753	2/12,725	1,964	14,689
1925	750	103	853	1,694	2,097	1,743	2/12,706	2,160	14,866
1926	867	149	1,016	1,767	2,412	1,861	2/15,317	3,594	18,911
1927	867	160	1,027	1,844	2,520	1,950	2/15,992	4,032	20,024
1928	840	132	972	1,911	2,786	2,029	2/16,048	3,677	19,725
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,159	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,740	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	3/1,270	244	1,514	1,926	2,566	2,029	3/24,456	6,262	30,718
1946	3/1,333	264	1,597	1,847	2,997	2,037	3/24,622	7,913	32,535
1947	3/1,462	259	1,721	1,862	3,102	2,048	3/27,218	8,035	35,253
1948	3/1,564	264	1,828	2,013	2,588	2,096	3/31,488	6,832	38,320
1949	3/1,573	312	1,885	1,943	3,275	2,164	3/30,566	10,218	40,784
1950	3/1,393	241	1,634	2,187	3,432	2,371	3/30,464	8,270	38,734
1951	3/1,681	319	2,000	2,092	3,347	2,292	3/35,167	11,676	45,843
1952	3/1,682	335	2,017	2,176	3,497	2,395	3/36,596	11,715	48,311
1953 4/	3/1,759	429	2,188	2,314	2,785	2,406	3/40,703	11,948	52,651
1954 5/	3/1,962	485	2,447	2,448	2,186	2,396	3/48,028	10,603	58,631

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi. 2/ Includes production in minor States in thousand cwt. as follows: 100 in 1919, 22 in 1924, 135 in 1925, 274 in 1926, 34 in 1927, and 180 in 1928. 3/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parenthesis) as follows: 2 (50) in 1945, 2 (38) in 1946, 2 (36) in 1947, 2 (45) in 1948, 2 (47) in 1949, 2 (45) in 1950, 2 (46) in 1951, 11 (204) in 1952, 7 (122) in 1953, and 5 (97) in 1954. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ November estimate. (Table showing world acreage, yield and production, page 24, shows the United States estimate as published in October.)

Table 5 .- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1943-54

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice, 15th of month 1/												
1943	3.64	3.62	3.87	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.24	4.22	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.84	3.96
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3.93
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.98
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.82	5.01
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	5.97
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.88
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.10
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	5.09
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	4.82
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.87
1953 2/	5.32	4.87	5.40	5.28	5.36	5.41	5.33	5.18	5.02	4.88	4.18	4.14	5.19
1954 2/	4.10	4.04	4.47										
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (sacked) of milled Blue Rose and Zenith, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at New Orleans 3/												
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1944	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1945	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	13.25	7.05
1946	6.50	7.30	8.05	8.50	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	13.00	8.80
1947	13.05	11.70	11.30	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.75	12.80	13.70	15.75	16.40	13.10
Zenith													
1947	12.65	10.90	10.90	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.65	12.50	13.00	15.40	16.15	12.85
1948	9.65	8.80	8.75	9.00	10.20	9.60	9.25	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.80	8.60	9.15
1949	8.15	6.95	6.95	7.60	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.00	8.40	7.85
1950	9.05	8.50	8.90	9.90	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.35	10.40	9.90
1951	9.10	8.30	8.95	9.45	9.60	10.05	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.85
1952	10.45	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.75	10.75	10.75	12.20	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.20	11.30
1953	9.35	8.60	9.20	9.35	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.05	8.90	8.60	8.50	9.10
1954	7.45	7.50	8.20										

Year beginning October	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (double sacked) of milled California Pearl, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/												
1943	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.46	6.50
1944	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	12.50	6.46	7.35	7.05
1946	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	9.23
1947	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.62	12.62	11.23	11.51
1948	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	8.48
1949	7.10	7.15	7.37	7.38	7.20	7.06	7.03	7.05	7.22	8.08	8.74	8.46	7.49
1950	8.34	8.90	9.00	9.18	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.21	9.18	9.28	9.13	8.85	9.07
1951	8.50	8.45	8.85	9.15	9.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.33
1952	9.80	9.95	9.95	10.30	10.70	12.00	12.15	12.15	12.10	11.70	10.55	9.05	10.87
1953	9.00	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.15	9.35	9.25	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15	8.55	9.08
1954	8.40												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data from Grain Division, AMS.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-54 4/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,609
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	483,961	91,094	693	178,408	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,376	95,015	193	105,455	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,265	80,815	192	111,211	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,389	11,919	1,456,022	489,827	87,427	192	102,690	680,136	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,059,788
1951	396,234	980,810	31,609	1,408,653	481,545	87,252	930	92,203	661,930	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,152,983
1952	255,670	1,298,957	21,602	1,576,229	474,187	88,258	175	118,006	680,626	13,620	315,652	3,845	1,013,743
1953 7/	562,486	1,168,536	5,537	1,736,559	473,766	70,195	178	58,557	602,696	12,034	215,199	3,953	833,882
1954 7/	902,677	959,258											

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; and for 1953-54, 216.2. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ For the period July-December 1953, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 11 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. (This occurred also for July-December 1952.) This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies.

Table 7 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-54 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks 2/	Pro-duction	Imports 3/	Total supply	Continental United States disappearance					Military pro-curement 4/	Exports 5/	Ship-ments 6/	Total disap-pearance
					Processed for food	Total used for seed	Indus-trial	Feed	Total domestic				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,634	1,414,300	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,234	519,566	41,879	22,918	1,590	585,953
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,750	833,097	239,208	21,998	28,742	126,861	416,799	108,268	26,188	2,662	553,917
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,925	1,388,728	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,340	494,989	61,832	147,973	2,014	706,808
Jan.-June	681,920	---	112	682,032	217,723	22,897	1,772	136,208	378,600	29,051	172,052	2,243	581,946
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	2,220	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,709	302,053	54,510	200,172	1,960	558,695
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	2,067	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,485	23,884	90	123,461	367,920	81,593	153,510	1,897	604,920
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,336	67,703	92	34,250	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,040	27,312	101	71,205	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,514	57,099	100	24,813	332,526	102,543	69,248	1,938	506,255
Jan.-June	899,627	---	2,055	901,682	233,751	23,716	92	86,398	343,957	20,983	109,965	2,063	476,968
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,389	2,243	1,446,346	247,297	60,389	98	18,868	326,652	16,566	99,299	1,827	444,344
Jan.-June	1,002,002	---	9,676	1,011,678	242,530	27,038	94	83,822	353,484	24,701	235,214	2,045	615,444
1951													
July-Dec.	396,234	980,810	17,434	1,394,478	246,437	61,133	727	7,633	315,930	9,371	214,608	1,998	541,907
Jan.-June	852,571	---	14,175	866,746	235,108	26,119	203	84,570	346,000	7,343	255,739	1,994	611,076
1952													
July-Dec.	255,670	1,298,957	17,669	1,572,296	245,654	61,258	73	8/-3,165	303,820	6,307	154,436	1,818	466,381
Jan.-June	1,105,915	---	3,933	1,109,848	228,533	27,000	102	121,122	376,757	7,313	161,216	2,027	547,313
1953 7/													
July-Dec.	562,486	1,168,536	1,581	1,732,603	244,086	50,195	101	8/-11,227	283,155	6,154	108,010	2,029	399,348
Jan.-June	1,333,255	---	3,956	1,337,211	229,680	20,000	77	69,784	319,541	5,880	107,189	1,924	434,534
1954 7/													
July-Dec.	902,677	959,258											

See table 6 for footnotes.

Table 8 .- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-54

Period	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina			Total exports 1/	Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial: Regular	Commercial: In bond 2/	USDA procurement 3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total								
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	89	0	89	2,558	1,586	0	1,586	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	85	0	85	2,278	1,359	0	1,359	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	123	0	123	2,162	1,688	0	1,688	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,459	0	1,459	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-June	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	116	0	116	42,284	1,655	0	1,655	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	129	0	129	61,605	1,751	0	1,751	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,577	0	1,577	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	153	0	153	61,882	1,486	0	1,486	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	198	0	198	28,477	1,845	0	1,845	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	167	0	167	16,781	1,813	0	1,813	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,744	0	1,744	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	112	0	112	16,999	1,941	0	1,941	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	107	39	146	15,680	1,842	0	1,842	---	6,091	1,049	7,140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	41	50	91	12,094	1,634	923	2,557	---	7,343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	71	165	236	9,316	1,069	1,439	2,508	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,705	16,075	135	1,108	1,243	21,644	204	2,803	3,007	---	11,649	4,324	15,973
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,438	12	5,498	9,998	49	963	1,012	18,524	159	1,328	1,487	---	11,649	5,701	17,350
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	106	966	1,072	24,210	180	1,444	1,624	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	181	1,409	1,590	2,807	27,457	11,615	41,879
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	245	2,417	2,662	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,028	5,317	147,973	2,014	0	2,014	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	900	508	1,408	172,052	2,243	0	2,243	23,179	4,992	880	29,051
July-Dec.	5,265	70,962	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	319	1,730	127,873	2,220	0	2,220	26,076	11,350	523	37,949
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,533	120,635	1,707	61	1,768	200,172	1,960	0	1,960	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	876	488	1,364	186,711	2,067	0	2,067	48,570	18,001	449	67,020
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,897	0	1,897	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,880	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,831	0	1,831	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,664	82	4,528	35,274	287	0	287	161,270	1,884	0	1,884	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,938	0	1,938	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	2,063	0	2,063	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,449	10	845	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,827	0	1,827	12,605	3,685	276	16,566
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	238	0	238	235,214	2,045	0	2,045	18,757	3,964	1,980	24,701
July-Dec.	130,410	61,689	192,099	21,484	79	722	22,285	224	0	224	214,608	1,998	0	1,998	4,046	3,629	1,696	9,371
1952 Jan.-June	197,108	37,923	235,031	18,800	272	1,325	20,397	311	0	311	255,739	1,994	0	1,994	1,208	4,376	1,759	7,343
July-Dec.	129,030	3,528	132,558	20,602	298	711	21,611	267	0	267	154,436	1,818	0	1,818	686	3,551	2,070	6,307
1953 Jan.-June	132,183	9,338	141,521	18,391	292	705	19,388	307	0	307	161,216	2,027	0	2,027	2,016	3,443	1,854	7,313
July-Dec.	59,307	32,356	91,663	15,230	175	684	16,089	258	0	258	108,010	2,029	0	2,029	336	4,201	1,617	6,154
1954 Jan.-June	84,686	5,157	89,843	16,146	3	925	17,074	272	0	272	107,189	1,924	0	1,924	953	3,506	1,421	5,880
July-Dec.																		

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.
2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.
3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter, total exports including wheat and other products, are given in table 6, footnote 5.
4/ Shipments, partly estimated, are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.
5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 9 .- Wheat and wheat flour: United States imports and exports, 1939-53

IMPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	For domestic use 2/				Wheat for milling in bond and export 2/	Total
	Full-duty wheat	Wheat for feed 3/	Flour 4/	Total wheat and flour		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	56	86	335	477	9,953	10,430
1940	165	3,237	291	3,693	7,331	11,024
1941	1,700	1,785	179	3,664	11,912	15,576
1942	806	150	100	1,056	7,577	8,633
1943	5/136,013	189	157	136,359	10,952	147,311
1944	5/26,235	15,919	194	42,348	9,213	51,561
1945	1,136	767	97	2,000	11,591	13,591
1946	21	29	7	57	1,984	2,041
1947	7	117	6	130	19	149
1948	1,317	10	174	1,501	3,070	4,571
1949	1,003	1,097	119	2,219	9,621	11,840
1950	174	11,647	5	11,826	8,180	20,006
1951	1,475	29,921	109	31,505	5,907	37,412
1952	1,016	20,383	117	21,516	6,415	27,931
1953	999	4,300	135	5,434	3,089	8,523

EXPORTS 1/

Year beginning July	Non-military exports			Military exports 6/			Total U. S. wheat and flour	Other flour 7/	Total wheat and flour
	Wheat	Flour wholly from U. S. wheat	Total	Wheat	Flour wholly from U.S. wheat	Total			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	2/23,636	2/21,232	44,868	0	0	0	44,868	9,406	54,274
1940	2/10,810	2/22,812	33,622	0	0	0	33,622	6,935	40,557
1941	2/12,632	8/14,894	27,526	0	0	0	27,526	9,130	36,656
1942	2/ 6,555	2/19,948	26,503	0	0	0	26,503	6,900	33,403
1943	2/11,942	2/28,333	40,275	0	0	0	40,275	10,835	51,110
1944	2/19,010	2/28,304	47,314	54,358	40,233	94,591	141,905	9,398	151,303
1945	2/226,135	2/79,872	306,007	46,878	35,489	82,367	388,374	12,688	401,062
1946	9/153,995	10/166,291	320,286	44,796	28,896	73,692	393,978	6,642	400,620
1947	11/207,362	12/133,085	340,447	97,326	41,019	138,345	2/478,792	1,028	479,820
1948	232,666	102,385	335,051	142,754	24,754	167,508	2/502,559	2,745	505,304
1949	140,377	39,248	179,625	118,344	501	118,845	2/298,470	9,700	308,170
1950	290,473	43,607	334,080	31,362	131	31,493	2/365,573	8,441	374,014
1951	427,130	42,332	469,462	5,254	0	5,254	2/474,716	4.927	479,643
1952	274,079	40,409	314,488	2,702	0	2,702	2/317,190	6,871	324,061
1953	181,506	32,984	214,490	1,289	228	1,517	2/216,007	3,316	219,323

1/ Includes flour expressed in wheat equivalent. Exports of wheat products other than flour, not shown in the table, expressed in thousand bushels, wheat equivalent, beginning with 1941-42, were as follows: 326; 1,265; 2,347; 2,464; 2,213; 3,441; 7,095; 1,438; 649; 572; 535; 574; and 530. 2/ As reported by the Department of Commerce. 3/ Classified as "unfit for human consumption" or imported for special feeding programs. 4/ Includes some flour imported free for export, which for 1939 was 214,000 bushels; 1940, 170,000 bushels; 1941, 2,000 bushels; 1942, 2,000 bushels; 1945, 19,000 bushels; 1948, 1,000 bushels; and 1949, 29,000 bushels. 5/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation. 6/ From the National Military Establishments; financed by the United States. 7/ Mostly from imported wheat, but an average of 283,000 bushels annually of U. S. wheat was also used in the 1941-50 period. 8/ 14,072,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services. 9/ 142,637,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 10/ 154,407,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 11,884,000 unreported January-June 1947 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 11/ 184,324,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 23,038,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom. 12/ 123,546,000 reported by the Department of Commerce plus 9,539,000 exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 10.- Wheat: Production in four major exporting countries and Europe, 1914-54

Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1914	1,100	897	161	169	25	1935	1,510	628	282	141	144
						1936	1,385	630	219	250	151
1915	1,150	1,009	394	169	179	1937	1,470	874	180	208	187
1916	1,020	635	263	84	152	1938	1,770	920	360	379	155
1917	865	620	234	235	115	1939	1,645	741	521	131	210
1918	960	904	189	180	76						
1919	900	952	193	217	46	1940	1,265	815	540	299	82
						1941	1,360	942	315	238	167
1920	975	843	263	156	146	1942	1,270	969	557	235	156
1921	1,220	819	301	191	129	1943	1,450	844	284	250	110
1922	1,045	847	400	196	109	1944	1,395	1,060	417	150	53
1923	1,260	759	474	248	125						
1924	1,060	842	262	191	165	1945	980	1,108	318	144	142
						1946	1,330	1,152	414	206	117
1925	1,400	669	395	191	115	1947	1,005	1,359	342	239	220
1926	1,215	832	407	230	161	1948	1,455	1,295	386	191	191
1927	1,275	875	480	282	118	1949	1,500	1,098	371	189	218
1928	1,410	914	567	349	160						
1929	1,435	824	302	163	127	1950	1,525	1,019	462	213	184
						1951	1,580	981	553	77	160
1930	1,350	887	421	232	214	1952	1,640	1,299	688	280	199
1931	1,425	942	321	220	191	1953	1,725	1,169	614	220	199
1932	1,480	756	443	241	214	1954 1/	1,720	959	299		2/175
1933	1,740	552	282	286	177						
1934	1,545	526	276	241	133						

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimate.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 11.- Wheat: Estimated July 1 stocks in four major exporting countries, 1940-54

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1940	280	322	102	135	839
1941	385	517	201	75	1,178
1942	631	449	238	142	1,460
1943	619	630	288	200	1,737
1944	319	398	290	159	1,166
1945	279	314	175	50	818
1946	100	104	115	68	387
1947	84	124	125	58	391
1948	196	105	130	105	536
1949	307	135	125	95	662
1950	425	140	100	120	785
1951	396	235	85	100	816
1952	256	280	35	80	651
1953	562	425	260	95	1,242
1954 3/	903	620	140	150	1,813

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. 3/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistical reports of U. S. Foreign Service Offices, or other information.

Table 12.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on October 1, 1949-54

Stocks in position	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	456,226	482,251	474,667	513,218	563,569	436,769
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses 2/	287,432	320,831	273,021	366,477	458,641	537,106
Terminals (commercial) 3/	261,109	260,104	238,443	313,561	342,163	422,772
Merchant mills and mill elevators, 4/	134,731	137,422	131,963	150,243	134,477	159,075
Commodity Credit Corp. 5/	9,272	4,734	3,790	4,321	42,719	126,228
Total	1,148,770	1,205,342	1,121,884	1,347,820	1,541,569	1,681,950

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board. 2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated. 3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal markets. 4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour. 5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canadian elevators. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 13.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1953-54

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 soft White Portland 1/	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
Aug.	2.44	2.58	2.18	2.35	2.47	2.58	3.44	3.81	1.82	2.10	2.23	2.32
Sept.	2.53	2.66	2.22	2.39	2.51	2.70	3.60	4.36	1.90	2.16	2.25	2.33
Oct.	2.56	2.68	2.29	2.41	2.62	2.75	3.79	2/4.55	1.88	2.15	2.30	2.31
Week ended												
Aug. 20	2.37	2.56	2.17	2.33	2.43	2.55	3.43	3.82	1.80	2.12	2.22	2.32
27	2.53	2.60	2.21	2.44	2.46	2.58	3.47	3.85	---	2.13	2.23	2.33
Sept. 3	2.51	2.66	2.20	2.40	2.47	2.67	3.46	---	1.93	2.16	2.24	2.35
10	2.55	2.68	2.26	2.40	2.50	2.73	3.56	4.37	1.94	2.17	2.25	2.34
17	2.52	2.68	2.19	2.39	2.50	2.70	3.66	4.31	1.92	2.13	2.26	2.34
24	2.55	2.62	2.18	2.38	2.53	2.66	3.67	---	---	2.18	2.26	2.33
Oct. 1	2.52	2.66	2.27	2.38	2.56	2.69	3.75	4.40	1.87	2.11	2.26	2.32
8	2.50	2.71	2.24	2.39	2.56	2.74	3.71	4.50	1.80	2.13	2.27	2.30
15	2.54	2.66	2.27	2.42	2.61	2.73	3.76	---	1.82	2.18	2.28	2.30
22	2.60	2.66	2.32	2.42	2.66	2.76	3.79	---	1.91	2.11	2.32	2.31
29	2.63	2.68	2.33	2.42	2.66	2.76	3.91	4.60	1.97	2.17	2.35	2.33
Nov. 5	2.56	2.68	2.29	2.43	2.60	2.69	3.76	---	1.97	2.24	2.35	2.34
12	2.60	2.68	2.34	2.42	2.66	2.67	3.80	---	2.04	2.29	2.36	2.34
19	2.59	2.69	2.36	2.46	2.61	2.71	3.72	---	2.01	---	2.36	2.34

1/ Average of daily cash quotations. 2/ Only 2 cars sold.

Table 14.- Wheat: Average closing prices of December futures, specified markets and dates, 1953-54

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
Aug.	1.93	2.15	2.06	2.29	2.11	2.36
Sept.	1.94	2.18	2.03	2.29	2.17	2.42
Oct.	1.94	2.19	2.02	2.31	2.24	2.42
Week ended						
Aug. 20	1.90	2.16	2.05	2.29	2.07	2.35
27	1.92	2.18	2.05	2.31	2.12	2.38
Sept. 3	1.95	2.20	2.06	2.31	2.14	2.40
10	1.97	2.22	2.07	2.32	2.17	2.41
17	1.91	2.18	2.00	2.29	2.18	2.41
24	1.91	2.17	1.99	2.28	2.18	2.42
Oct. 1	1.94	2.16	2.01	2.28	2.19	2.42
8	1.91	2.17	2.00	2.30	2.20	2.42
15	1.94	2.17	2.02	2.29	2.25	2.40
22	1.95	2.19	2.03	2.31	2.26	2.41
29	1.97	2.22	2.05	2.33	2.28	2.43
Nov. 5	1.97	2.23	2.06	2.33	2.29	2.43
12	2.00	2.25	2.09	2.35	2.33	2.45
19	2.00	2.29	2.10	2.37	2.34	2.46

Table 15.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-November 1954, weekly, August-November 1954

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter	Soft	
	No. 1 Dark Northern, 13 percent protein at Duluth 1/ (United States)	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/3/ (Canada)	No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Australia 3/ 4/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 15	2.48	1.90	2.58	2.33	---
February 12	5/2.50	1.88	5/2.61	5/2.34	---
March 12	2.51	1.80	2.63	2.34	---
April 15	2.50	1.79	2.51	2.32	---
May 14	2.55	1.80	2.42	2.32	6/1.64
June 18	2.52	1.69	2.16	2.32	---
July 16	2.58	1.69	2.45	2.24	6/1.57
August 13	2.58	1.69	2.47	2.32	---
September 17	2.65	1.69	2.46	2.34	---
October 15	2.63	1.69	2.44	2.30	---
November 12	2.71	1.70	2.53	2.34	---
Weekly					
August 20	2.54	1.69	2.46	2.33	---
27	2.60	1.69	2.48	2.32	---
September 3	2.64	1.69	2.49	2.36	---
10	2.66	1.69	2.48	2.34	---
24	2.60	1.69	2.44	2.32	---
October 1	2.65	1.69	2.44	2.32	---
8	2.68	1.69	2.46	2.30	---
22	2.67	1.69	2.47	2.32	---
29	2.69	1.70	2.51	2.34	---
November 5	2.62	1.70	2.50	2.34	---
19	2.69	1.70	2.56	2.34	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. 5/Prices as of February 11. 6/ Prices as of May 11 and July 12, the only export prices to date in 1954 except c.i.f. prices to United Kingdom ports as follows: Early January, $2.14; January 26, $2.12; February 9, $2.14; March 9 to 23, $2.13; April 6, $2.10; and April 21, $1.96.

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